

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

New York, New York

Profile of Drug Indicators

February 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

New York City, New York

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

- Population (2000 Census): 8,008,278
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 35% white; 24.5% black/African America; 0.2% American Indian/Alaska Native; 9.7% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.7% some other race; 2.8% two or more races; 27% Hispanic/Latino (any race)
- New York City is located in Bronx, Queens, King, New York, and Richmond counties.

Politics

- Mayor: Michael Bloomberg²
- City Council: Currently the Council is made up of 51 Council Members elected from 51 Council Districts throughout the five boroughs of New York City. The city Council is lead by Speaker Gifford Miller, Majority Leader Joel Rivera, Deputy Majority Leader Bill Perkins, Majority Whip Lerory G. Comrie, Minority Leader James S. Oddo, and Minority Whip Martin J. Golden.³
- Police Commissioner: Raymond Kelly⁴
- NYPD Chief: Joseph J. Esposito⁵
- Commanding Officer, NYPD Narcotics Division: William Taylor⁶

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)⁷
Designated as one of the five original HIDTAs in 1990, the New York/New Jersey HIDTA employs a multi-agency task force approach to disrupting and dismantling drug-related money laundering and drug gang organizations. The NY/NJ HIDTA is responsible for the following areas: New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union counties in New Jersey.
- After School Program for Interactive Recreation and Education (ASPIRE)⁸
The ASPIRE program, a partnership between the New York City Police Department and the New York City Housing Authority, is designed to serve children ages 9 through 18 who live within and near New York City housing developments. The curriculum is a 10-week program consisting of workshops on topics such as leadership, responsibility, and drug prevention. The goal of the program is to foster and enhance positive police/youth relationships.
- Drug Elimination Program Resident Initiatives Program (DEPRP)⁹
The purpose of this program is to empower New York City Resident Associations to play a leadership role in maintaining a drug- and crime-free development. During the 1999 program year, over 130 associations received funding awards under DEPRP.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program¹⁰

Since FY 1998, funding for the Drug-Free Communities Support Program was only awarded to grantees in New York City in FY 2001. The FY 2001 grantees and grant amounts received were:

 - \$99,959 to the Fund for the City of New York/Harlem Community Justice Center
 - \$100,000 to Inwood Community Services, Inc./UNIDOS Inwood Coalition
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed¹¹

There are four areas in New York City that have received official recognition and Federal funding as Weed and Seed sites: Bronx (Mott Haven); Brooklyn (East New York), Castle Hill (Bronx), and Far Rockaway (Queens).
- FY 2001 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA) Discretionary Funds received in New York City:¹²
 - Center for Mental Health Services:
 - \$388,154 to the New York City Department of Mental Health from 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$340,000 to Safe Horizon, Inc. from 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$403,500 to Charles B. Wang Community Health Center from 9/30/99-8/31/02
 - \$537,867 to the National Development and Research Institute from 9/30/99-9/29/04
 - \$49,976 to the New York University from 9/30/00-3/31/02
 - \$639,638 to the National Development and Research Institute from 9/30/98-8/31/03
 - \$24,963 to New York University from 9/30/01-9/29/02
 - \$400,000 to St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center for 9/30/01-9/29/06
 - \$398,000 to Housing Works, Inc. for 9/30/01-9/29/06
 - \$340,000 to Mt. Sinai Hospital for 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$546,068 to Mt. Sinai School of Medicine for 9/30/98-8/31/02
 - \$400,000 to Harlem United Community AIDS Center for 9/30/01-9/29/06
 - Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:
 - \$249,000 to AIDS Service Center of Lower Manhattan for 9/30/99-9/29/02
 - \$249,000 to Women in Need, Inc. for 9/30/99-9/29/02
 - \$249,000 to Lesbian and Gay Community Service Center for 9/30/99-9/29/02
 - \$148,500 to Mental Health Association of New York City for 9/30/00-9/29/02
 - \$100,000 to Asian and Pacific Islander Coalition for 9/30/01-9/29/02
 - \$249,000 to Housing Works, Inc. for 9/30/99-9/29/02
 - \$93,376 to Family Justice Inc. for 9/30/01-9/29/02
 - \$349,663 to New York University School of Medicine for 7/01/01-6/30/04
 - \$500,000 to AIDS Service Center of Lower Manhattan for 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$353,033 to Harlem United Community AIDS Center for 9/30/99-9/29/02
 - Center for Substance Abuse Treatment:
 - \$400,000 to NDRI, Inc. from 9/30/00-9/29/03
 - \$275,000 to Lesbian and Gay Community Service Center from 9/30/01-9/29/04
 - \$493,190 to the Fortune Society, Inc. from 9/30/01-9/29/04

- \$400,000 to Housing Works, Inc. from 9/30/99-9/29/02
- \$398,699 to Project Return Foundation, Inc. from 9/30/99-9/29/02
- \$495,116 to National Development and Research Institute, Inc. from 9/30/01-9/29/04
- \$480,240 to Phoenix House Foundation from 9/30/01-9/29/04
- \$371,696 to National Development and Research Institute from 9/30/99-9/29/02
- \$500,000 to Center for Community Alternatives from 9/30/00-9/29/03
- \$457,817 to St. Luke's-Roosevelt Institute from 9/30/99-9/29/02
- \$432,660 to Fortune Society, Inc. from 9/30/00-9/29/03
- \$335,603 to National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse from 6/25/01-9/29/03
- \$523,250 to Beth Israel Medical Center from 9/30/99-9/29/02
- \$493,796 to Inwood Community Service, Inc. from 9/30/01-9/29/04
- \$397,650 to the Fortune Society, Inc. from 9/30/99-9/29/02
- \$377,349 to Pathways to Housing, Inc. from 9/30/00-9/29/03
- \$740,000 to Project Return Foundation from 9/30/98-9/29/03
- FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court grant program funds awarded to New York City counties:¹³
 - \$267,552 to New York State Unified Court System-Queens County (evaluation)
 - \$390,408 to New York State Unified Court System-Richmond County (implementation)
- There were no New York City recipients of the FY 2002 Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant.¹⁴
- FY 2001 Office of Justice Programs & Community Oriented Policing Services grant amounts for New York City:¹⁵
 - \$14,085,630 in discretionary funds
 - \$99,522,337 in formula funds
- New York City did not receive any funding through the FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant.¹⁶

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- From January 1 to November 10, 2002, there were 489 murders reported to law enforcement in New York City.¹⁷

Offenses Reported to Police, New York City, Jan.-Nov.10, 2002

Offense Type	Number of offenses reported
Murder	489
Rape	1,776
Robbery	22,848
Felony assault	18,062
Burglary	26,685
Grand larceny	38,534
Motor vehicle theft	22,956

- During 2000, there were 673 murder/non-negligent homicide offenses in New York City.¹⁸ Murder/non-negligent homicide offenses dramatically increased in New York City between 2000 and 2001 due to the 2,823 homicides reported as a result of September 11, 2002.¹⁹
- Preliminary data show that there were 270 murder/non-negligent homicide offenses in New York City from January to June 2002.²⁰

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, New York City, 2000-June 2002

Offense Type	Full Year 2000	Full Year 2001	January-June 2002
Murder and non-negligent homicide	673	3,472	270
Forcible rape	1,630	1,530	762
Robbery	32,562	28,202	11,887
Aggravated assault	40,880	37,893	15,703
Burglary	37,112	31,563	14,140
Larceny/theft	139,664	133,938	62,619
Motor vehicle theft	35,847	29,989	12,965
Crime index total	288,368	266,587	118,346

- There were 30,280 adult felony drug arrests in New York City during 2001.²¹

Number of Adult Arrests, New York City, 1997-2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total Arrests	335,288	345,326	314,284	337,868	298,605
Total Felony	130,309	130,169	116,960	113,207	104,120
Violent	45,555	42,766	37,418	35,971	33,776
Drug	41,728	45,976	40,089	37,407	30,280
Other	43,026	41,427	39,453	39,829	40,064
Total Misdemeanor	204,979	215,157	197,324	224,661	194,485
Drug	63,789	82,533	78,352	102,710	79,900
DWI	4,542	4,225	3,463	3,433	3,452
Other	136,648	128,397	115,509	118,518	111,333

- During 2001, 76.1% of male arrestees and 77.4% of female arrestees tested positive for any drug at the time of arrest.²²

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive, NYC, 2001

Drug type	Male	Female
Cocaine	44.6%	56.9%
Opiates	18.7	13.9
Methamphetamine	0.1	0.7
Marijuana	40.5	32.1
PCP	1.5	1.5
Any drug	76.1	77.4
Multiple drugs	25	23.4

- During 2001 in New York City, 48.7% of male and 40.0% of female arrestees used marijuana within the past month. Among those reporting past month marijuana use, the average number of days used in the past month was 12.3 days for male arrestees and 12.2 days for female arrestees.²³

Adult Arrestee Past Drug Use, New York City, 2001

Drug	Past 7 Days		Past 30 Days		Past Year		Avg. # Days*	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Crack cocaine	21.3%	32.8%	22.0%	34.4%	23.4%	35.5%	12.2	13.1
Powder cocaine	15.1%	13.0%	17.4%	16.8%	21.4%	18.8%	8.3	7.7
Marijuana	45.2%	10.5%	48.7%	40.0%	56.7%	44.2%	12.3	12.2
Meth	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.4	0.0
Opiate	16.1%	11.5%	17.5%	11.5%	18.9%	12.3%	14.5	13.6

*Average number of days used in past 30

- During 2000, there were more than 134,000 adult arrests for drug violations in New York City.²⁴

Number of Adult Drug Arrests, New York City, 1997-2000

Offense Type	1997	1998	1999	2000
Sale/Manufacturing	40,018	43,123	39,165	37,060
Opium/cocaine and derivatives	30,350	32,458	28,601	25,546
Marijuana	7,148	7,727	7,879	8,398
Synthetic narcotics	196	199	234	276
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	2,324	2,739	2,451	2,840
Possession	71,035	83,186	77,661	96,978
Opium/cocaine and derivatives	36,204	36,486	32,608	37,279
Marijuana	32,522	43,637	42,535	55,996
Synthetic narcotics	127	127	124	182
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	2,182	2,936	2,394	3,521
Total drug abuse violation arrests	111,053	126,309	116,826	134,038

Drugs

- Following September 11, 2001, the availability of illegal drugs, particularly heroin, declined in New York City, while demand increased. Prices for heroin, crack, powder cocaine, and marijuana remained level but quantities of the drugs sold per sale declined. Increases in security/police activity have disrupted the flow of drugs from suppliers to dealers to users.²⁵
- Cocaine
Powder and crack cocaine are considered widely available. Powder cocaine users tend to be Hispanic or black. Crack cocaine users tend to be young adults 18 to 30 years old, adults over 30 years old, and black/Hispanic.²⁶ Cooking crack with diazepam and smoking crack with PCP has been reported in NYC.²⁷ Powder cocaine sells for \$20-\$60 per gram, \$800-\$1,500 per ounce, and \$22,000-\$30,000 per kilogram in New York City.²⁸ Crack purity is approximately 58%, and one gram sells for \$24-\$30.²⁹

- **Heroin**
Pulse Check sources indicate that adulterants have been mixed with heroin, including rat poison, powdered milk, baking soda, and coffee creamer.³⁰ South American, Southeast Asian, and Southwest Asian heroin are available in NYC. The NYC Street Studies Unit (SSU) reports that in certain areas, the supply of heroin has decreased. While bags of heroin in these areas still cost \$10 per bag and the quality has not changed, there is less heroin contained in the bags. Some addicts have also expressed their concern to SSU that anthrax may be used to contaminate their drugs.³¹ Heroin in NYC can be up to 80-90% pure and sells for \$2,000 per ounce. A gram of heroin sells for \$60-\$74.³²
- **Marijuana**
 Marijuana sells for \$10-\$50 per bag, \$10 per hydroponic joint, and \$15 per cigar or blunt. Organic (“purple haze”) and hydroponic (“hydro”) marijuana sell for \$700-\$800 per ounce. “Hydro” has been sold mixed with a pellet of dark brown marijuana, in a combination called “beef and broccoli” for \$20 per bag. Marijuana is sometimes dipped in water that was used to cook crack cocaine, creating a mixture called “elo,” which sells for \$10 per bag. Many NYC marijuana sellers who have low-grade marijuana mix it with other substances to enhance or expand it. The sellers report that with many new users, especially youth, it is easy to sell low-grade adulterated marijuana and pass it off as “good stuff.”³³ The purity of marijuana found in NYC has increased from Fall 2001 to Spring 2002.³⁴
- **Methamphetamine**
 The availability of methamphetamine in NYC increased from Fall 2001 to Spring 2002. Methamphetamine is increasingly being used in NYC’s gay community.³⁵
- **Club Drugs**
 MDMA has become an established drug of choice in NYC.³⁶ Although usually sold in pill form, MDMA has also been sold in powder form with cocaine HCl and then smoked in a blunt. Throughout the city, MDMA has been mixed with heroin in a combination known as “wombstone.” Additionally, some dealers are selling Excedrin pills as ecstasy because the pills have an E in the center and a split down the back of the pill.³⁷ MDMA pills sell for \$15-\$25 on the street and \$25-\$35 in clubs.³⁸ GHB and Rohypnol are reported to be widely available. Ketamine is used intranasally and injected in NYC. A popular method of PCP use involves dipping menthol cigarettes and marijuana blunts into liquid PCP. A bag of PCP typically sells for \$10.³⁹
- **Other Drugs**
 Following September 11, 2001, the use of benzodiazepines increased 23%, anti-depressant use increased 18%, and sleep aids increased 26%. Costs of diverted prescription drugs, such as Elavi, increased from \$2-3 to \$5.⁴⁰

Juveniles

- During 2000, there were 12,810 juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations in NYC.⁴¹

Number of Juvenile Drug Arrests, New York City, 1997-2000

Offense Type	1997	1998	1999	2000
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Sale/Manufacturing	4,780	4,777	4,412	3,704
Opium/cocaine and derivatives	3,602	3,536	2,987	2,290
Marijuana	953	1,014	1,239	1,228
Synthetic narcotics	3	11	9	10
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	222	216	177	176
Possession	6,351	8,000	7,237	9,106
Opium/cocaine and derivatives	617	580	534	469
Marijuana	5,675	7,353	6,635	8,572
Synthetic narcotics	1	3	8	6
Other dangerous non-narcotic drugs	58	64	60	59
Total drug abuse violation arrests	11,131	12,777	11,649	12,810

- A 2001 survey of New York City high school students indicated that 34.4% had tried marijuana at least once in their lifetimes.⁴²

Percent of High School Students Using Selected Drugs, New York City, 2001

Drug Type and Use	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime marijuana use	33.9%	34.8%	34.4%
Current marijuana use	16.3	19.3	17.8
Lifetime cocaine use	2.6	2.5	2.6
Current cocaine use	1.1	1.3	1.2
Lifetime inhalant use	7.6	7.2	7.5
Current inhalant use	2.5	1.9	2.2
Lifetime heroin use	0.5	1.2	0.9
Lifetime methamphetamine use	2.3	3.1	2.8
Lifetime illegal steroid use	2.4	2.7	2.6
Lifetime injecting illegal drug use	0.8	1.4	1.1
Tired marijuana before age 13 years	6.2	8.6	7.5

Enforcement

- The New York Police Department (NYPD) is one of the largest municipal police departments in the United States covering the City's five boroughs: Manhattan; Bronx; Brooklyn; Queens; and Staten Island. This area is approximately 320 square miles.⁴³
- As of October 31, 2001, New York City had 56,208 full-time law enforcement employees (39,067 officers and 17,141 civilians).⁴⁴
- The Narcotics Division of NYPD's Organized Crime Control Bureau includes various units with the mission of identifying, arresting, and eliminating drug gangs and individuals who control drug operations. The specialty squads of the Narcotics Division are as follows:⁴⁵
 - Drug Enforcement Task Force: This joint task force consists of Federal, State and Organized Crime Control Bureau investigators working together to target middle and upper level drug traffickers and importers.
 - Kennedy Airport Narcotics Smuggling Unit (KANSU): This is a joint effort between the Queens Narcotics Borough and the U.S. Customs Service. KANSU

was designed to interdict illegal narcotics being smuggled into the U.S. via Kennedy Airport.

- Narcotics Investigation and Tracking of Recidivist Offenders (NITRO): The NITRO unit coordinates, develops, maintains and disseminates narcotics intelligence through debriefings and computer databases. The NITRO unit is designed to focus prioritized enforcement efforts on career felony drug offenders and New York City firearms violators identified by the NYPD.
- New York/New Jersey HIDTA initiatives include the following:⁴⁶
 - Drug Trafficking Organization Task Force: Consisting of representatives from NYPD, DEA, and FBI, this task force conducts investigations to eliminate drug trafficking organizations in the New York metropolitan area.
 - Fugitive Task Force: Led by the U.S. Marshals Service and made up of representatives from INS, NYPD, and the Department of Defense's Joint Task Force, this task force targets the most difficult and dangerous drug fugitives in the New York metropolitan area.
 - Citywide Narcotics Initiative: This program targets street- to international-level narcotics trafficking organizations throughout New York City.
 - Additional initiatives in New York City include Regional Training Center (RTC); Photo Imaging Network (PIMS); Computerized Intelligence Reports; and Unified Drug Enforcement Coordination System (UDECS).
- Narcotics Control Unit (NCU)⁴⁷

Under the Department of Housing Preservation and Development, NCU is responsible for countering drug trafficking in city-owned buildings. NCU works regularly with approximately 25 police precincts and the Narcotics Division of the NYPD.

Trafficking and Seizures

- There have been several cases of pseudoephedrine diversion involving terrorist groups who are trafficking drugs to support their activities.⁴⁸
- The New York/New Jersey HIDTA region is the Northeast U.S. center for narcotics trafficking, serving as both a gateway and marketplace.⁴⁹
- The region presents an ideal location for the importation of drugs through its two major international airports, several domestic airports, two major railroad complexes, hundreds of miles of subway tracks, extensive waterfront with various points-of-entry, and complex network of highways, bridges, and tunnels. Further, New York City is the financial capital of the world, which provides drug traffickers with the perfect opportunity for laundering drug profits.⁵⁰
- In addition to the Colombian and Dominican drug trafficking organizations (DTOs) operating in NYC, Mexican DTOs and street gangs, Asian criminal enterprises, and Jamaican DTOs control some of the crack and marijuana distribution in certain areas of the city.⁵¹

Courts

- Drug Courts⁵²

As of January 2003, there were six drug courts in the New York City Boroughs that have been operating for over two years, four that have recently been implemented, and six that are being planned.

- There were 12,027 drug-related felony indictments in New York City in 2001.⁵³

Felony Prosecutions in New York City, 1997-2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
% Prosecuted in the Upper Courts	29.4%	26.9%	25.2%	25.2%	26.6%
Total Indictments/SCIs	37,041	36,511	29,892	27,742	25,702
Violent	11,254	10,129	8,605	8,244	8,136
Drug	18,964	20,181	16,131	13,842	12,027
Other	6,823	6,201	5,156	5,656	5,539

Corrections

- In FY 2002, the average daily population within the New York City Department of Correction was 13,934.⁵⁴
- The average age of New York City inmates was 31.3 years. Approximately 58.3% of the inmates were African American, 29.9% were Latino, 9% were white, and 1.5% were of another race.⁵⁵
- The Reducing Adolescent Problems (RAP) program of the NYC Department of Correction is an intervention strategy targeting peer pressures that lead to involvement with drugs, gangs, and violence. In the RAP program, youths encounter the realistic consequences of their antisocial behavior through a facility tour on Rikers Island.⁵⁶
- Drug Treatment Alternative-to-Prison (DTAP) Program⁵⁷
Initiated in 1990 by the King's County District Attorney Charles J. Hynes, DTAP is the first prosecution-run program in the country to divert prison-bound felony offenders to residential drug treatment. This program is based on the premise that defendants will return to society in a better position to resist drugs and crime after treatment than if they had spent comparable time in prison. DTAP targets drug-addicted defendants arrested for non-violent felony offenses who have previously been convicted of one or more nonviolent felonies. Defendants entered into DTAP have their sentences deferred while undergoing 15-24 months of intensive drug treatment.
- As of December 2001, approximately 1,460 defendants had been accepted into the DTAP program, 341 were in treatment, and 564 completed the program and had their charges dismissed.⁵⁸
- Through its Central Placement Unit, the NYC Department of Probation secures drug treatment for probationers deemed to have an alcohol or drug abuse problem. Treatment can be ordered by the judge or by a probation officer.⁵⁹

Consequences of Use

- During 2000, there were 924 drug abuse deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) by Medical Examiners in New York City.⁶⁰
- Cocaine was mentioned in 492 of the drug deaths during 2000.⁶¹

Number of Drug Abuse Deaths and Drug Mentions, NYC, 1996-2000

Drug Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Alcohol-in-combination	433	392	316	308	350
Cocaine	659	501	438	394	492
Heroin/morphine	192	272	230	174	194
Marijuana	114	39	30	19	37
Amphetamines	3	1	--	--	1
Methamphetamine	--	5	--	2	3
Club drugs*	2	7	2	4	5
Hallucinogens**	4	1	--	3	6
Inhalants	2	--	--	--	--
Narcotic analgesics	511	335	252	271	590
Other analgesics	27	30	31	23	30
Benzodiazepines	57	35	6	12	25
Antidepressants	81	62	38	33	54
All other substances	157	59	25	74	128
Total drug deaths	1,082	910	756	729	924
Total drug mentions	2,242	1,739	1,368	1,317	1,915

*Includes Ecstasy (MDMA), Ketamine, GHB-GBL, and Rohypnol

**Includes PCP, LSD, and miscellaneous hallucinogens

- Preliminary estimates for 2002 from DAWN show that there were 15,166 emergency department (ED) episodes in New York City from January to June 2002.⁶²

Number of ED Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, New York City, 1997- June 2002

Drug Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	Jan-June 2002
Alcohol-in-combination	14,194	12,333	12,450	11,821	5,060
Cocaine	19,549	14,799	14,250	13,898	6,334
Heroin	9,218	9,302	11,009	10,644	4,635
Marijuana	3,682	3,491	3,544	3,501	1,624
Amphetamines	52	48	39	46	--
Methamphetamine	36	17	31	--	--
MDMA (Ecstasy)	31	136	200	172	60
Ketamine	28	31	21	24	17
LSD	75	54	73	62	10
PCP	256	278	237	203	123
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	8	--	10	6	0
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	1	0	0	0	0
GHB	5	16	31	15	--
Inhalants	--	1	--	0	--
Total ED drug abuse episodes	36,141	30,662	31,882	32,307	15,166
Total ED drug mentions	58,360	50,601	52,636	52,055	23,728

- Approximately 45% of AIDS cases in NYC have been linked to injection drug use.⁶³

Treatment

- From Fall 2001 to Spring 2002, the number of clients who are referred to treatment through the parole system has increased.⁶⁴
- According to Pulse Check sources, NYC treatment clients who use marijuana are more likely than others to experience depression.⁶⁵
- Data for 2001 indicate that 18% of male and 11.9% female arrestees in NYC reported receiving treatment (inpatient or outpatient) in the year prior to arrest.⁶⁶
- During 2000, more than 22,000 people were admitted to treatment in New York City with heroin as their primary substance of abuse.⁶⁷

Number of Admissions, by Primary Substance of Use, NYC, 2000

Drug Type	Admissions
Alcohol only	8,905
Alcohol with secondary drug	13,901
Cocaine/crack	14,708
Heroin	22,126
Marijuana	12,447
Stimulants	138
Other	2,140
Total	74,365

- In 1999, there were 164 licensed alcohol and substance abuse treatment service provider organizations in New York City, operating 466 different programs.⁶⁸

Drug and Alcohol Treatment Programs, NYC, 1999

Type of Program	# of Programs	Program Capacity
Detoxification (crisis service)	40	960 beds
Alcoholism outpatient clinic	81	30,000 + clients/year
Drug outpatient/day service	141	16,150 slots
Methadone outpatient/day service	111	36,730 slots
Inpatient rehabilitation	14	525 beds
Residential services	79	5,850 beds

Sources

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

² New York City Web site: <http://www.nyc.gov>

³ New York City Council Web site: <http://www.council.nyc.ny.us>

⁴ New York City Police Department: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/home.html>

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Office of National Drug Control Policy Web site, New York/New Jersey High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area section: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_ny-nj.html

⁸ New York City Housing Authority, Community Center Programs, ASPIRE program section: <http://www.nyc.gov/html/nycha/html/occp/html#asp>

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- ⁹ New York City Housing Authority, Community Center Programming Web site:
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/nycha/html/ccp.html#dep>
- ¹⁰ Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site, New York: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/ny.html>
- ¹¹ Executive Office of Weed and Seed: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows/neighborhoods.htm>
- ¹² Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2001 Discretionary Funds, New York:
<http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states01/ny.htm>
- ¹³ Office of Justice Programs, FY 2002 Drug Court Grants:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DrugCourts/02DCgrants.htm>
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